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Radulodon acaciae sp. nov. from India

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Abstract — A new corticioid species, *Radulodon acaciae* is described, associated with trees of *Acacia nilotica* from Chandigarh (India).

Key words — *Agaricomycetes, Basidiomycota,* bark, odontioid

While conducting fungal forays in Chandigarh (India), Gurpreet and G.S. Dhingra made a few collections of resupinate, odontioid fungi associated with trees of *Acacia nilotica*. After comparison of macroscopic and microscopic features (Rattan 1977, Eriksson et al. 1981, Stalpers 1998, Nakasone 2001, Bernicchia & Gorjón 2010), the collections have been identified as a species of *Radulodon* based on their hydnoid monomitic basidiocarps, slightly thick-walled, clamped hyphae, and broadly ellipsoid basidiospores. The new fungus is described here as *R. acaciae,* a species close to *R. erikssonii*. A portion of the basidiocarp was sent to Prof. Nils Hallenberg (Denmark), who confirmed the findings.

Radulodon acaciae G. Kaur, Avneet P. Singh & Dhingra **sp. nov.** Figs 1–6

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Differs from *Radulodon erikssonii* by its brownish orange to brownish grey hymenial surface, its brownish tramal hyphae, its smaller, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose basidiospores, and its tropical South Asian distribution on *Acacia* (*Leguminosae*).

Type: India, Union Territory, Chandigarh, Sector-18-D park, on bark of tree of *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Delile, 1 September 2012, G.S. Dhingra 5982 (PUN, **holotype**).

Etymology: The epithet refers to the substrate genus.

Basidiocarps resupinate, adnate, effused, ≤996 µm thick in section, hymenial surface hydnoid with dense spines ≤3mm long, cylindrical and tapering to aggregated and flattened; brownish orange to brownish red to violet brown when fresh, becoming dark grayish on drying; margins wavy, very thin and

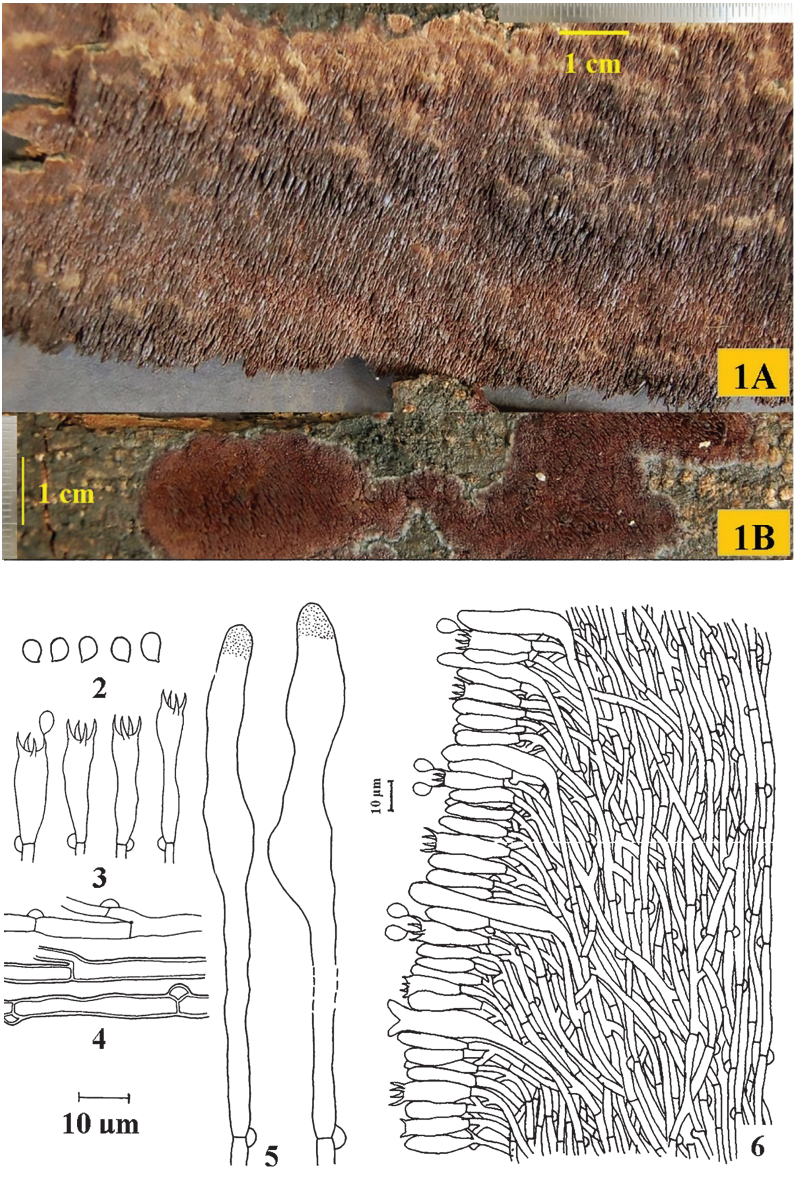

Plate 1. *Radulodon acaciae* (holotype). 1A. Mature basidiocarp showing hydnoid hymenial surface; 1B. Younger basidiocarp showing margins; 2. Basidiospores; 3. Basidia; 4. Hyphae; 5. Cystidia; 6 Vertical section through a portion of spine showing tramal hyphae, basidia, cystidia, and basidiospores.

greyish in young basidiocarps; thinning, paler concolorous, to indeterminate in mature basidiocarps. Hyphal system monomitic; generative hyphae ≤3.2 µm wide, branched, septate, clamped; basal hyphae intertwined and parallel to the substrate, tramal hyphae running more or less parallel, with thickened, light brownish walls; subhymenial hyphae compactly arranged, thin-walled. Cystidia 39–121 × 8.2–13.5 µm, clavate, thin- to slightly thick-walled, with resinous encrustation at the tip, originating in the trama and subhymenium but hardly projecting . Basidia 19.0–30.0 × 5.2–6.5 µm, clavate, 4-sterigmate, with basal clamp; sterigmata ≤3.0 µm long. Basidiospores 4.5–5.8 × 3.5–4.2 µm, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, with thickened walls, inamyloid, acyanophilous.

Additional specimens examined: **INDIA**, **Union Territory**, Chandigarh, back side of Sukhna Lake, on bark of *Acacia nilotica,* 17 August 2013, Gurpreet 5983 (PUN); forest at the back side of Rock Garden, on bark of *A. nilotica,* 16 August 2013, Gurpreet 5984 (PUN).

Remarks — *Radulodon acaciae* is similar to *R. erikssonii* Ryvarden, which differs in its yellowish to pale buff hymenial surface, its hyaline tramal hyphae, its larger (6–8 × 5–6 µm) globose to subglobose basidiospores, and its temperate to subarctic Scandinavian distribution on *Populus* (*Salicaceae*) (Erikkson et al. 1981).

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